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EDITORIAL

Signal Victory of Line of Independent National Reunification Put forward by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

At the November 21 session of the First Committee of the 28th United Nations General Assembly, the Chairman of the Committee officially announced that an agreement had been reached on not putting to a vote the draft resolutions on the Korean question placed on the agenda of the General Assembly, that the North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification published on July 4, 1972, was noted with satisfaction and the north and the south were urged to continue their dialogue and realize many-sided exchanges and cooperation and that it was decided to immediately dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" ("UNCURK").

Such result of the U.N. debate on the Korean question is a shining victory of the principle of the independent and peaceful reunification of our country which our Party and the Government of the Republic have maintained invariably, the principle of reunifying the country by the Koreans themselves, in a peaceful way and without any interference of outside forces, and it is a victory of the sacred struggle of the entire Korean people for the realization of this principle.

This is also a common victory of all our friends and supporters and sympathizers who have always expressed deep sympathy for our struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and positively supported and encouraged it and approved our just stand and exerted unsparing efforts for creating favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea at the U.N. General Assembly session, too.

And the result of the U.N. debate on the Korean question fully demonstrated the irresistible great strength of the basic trend of our era when all peoples and nations aspire after independent development. It is a common victory of all the progressive and peace-loving peoples fighting for national sovereignty and independence and the cause of peace.

Our people are satisfied with the fact that at the current U.N. General Assembly session the fraternal socialist countries, friendly new-born independent countries and peace-loving countries and the fair public opinion of the world supported and encouraged our just stand on the solution of the Korean question and actively endeavoured to realize it.

At the U.N. General Assembly session, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the treacherous flunkeyists of south Korea, their stooges, put forward an aggressive and treacherous draft resolution for separate United Nations membership for two Koreas in an attempt to obstruct reunification and keep Korea divided into two for ever. They resorted to every possible method—power, money and intrigues—in their dirty and mean backstage campaign to have it adopted.

The result of the debate on the Korean question at the U.N. General Assembly is a shameful defeat on the part of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors who tried to attain their aggressive designs on Korea by fabricating two Koreas and keeping Korea split into two permanently and of the south Korean splittists who dreamt of gratifying their lust for power and enjoy personal wealth and luxury, indifferent to the destiny of the country and the nation.

One of the successes achieved in the U.N. debate on the Korean question is that the General Assembly decided to disband the so-called "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" which had served the U.S. imperialists as a tool of Korean aggression and interference.

The "UNCURK" which is to be thrown into the dust-bin of history, finally coming to a shameful end, has played a role of a reptile tool for the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Korea for 20 years since it was framed up by the U.S. imperialists.

The decision on the dissolution of the "UNCURK" at the United Nations is entirely natural in light of the cause of expediting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, rejecting the interference of outside forces, and in light of the principle of the Charter of the United Nations which proclaims national self-determination as sacred national right of each country.

The failure at the U.N. General Assembly session of the draft resolution on separate U.N. membership for "two Koreas" submitted by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges proves that the splitting machinations of the splittists at home and abroad are resolutely rejected not only by the Korean people but also in the broad international arena.

Only the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and their south Korean stooges want the division of Korea and seek to benefit by the split of our country and nation into two.

By freezing the division of Korea, they try to maintain their aggressive foothold in south Korea and prop up the anti-popular reactionary rule.

With the failure of the proposal for separate U.N. membership for two Koreas, the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to create two Koreas and perpetuate the division of Korea were utterly thwarted and the so-called "special statement" of Pak Jung Hi who set the creation of two Koreas as his policy line was blown up.

This is certainly a great victory for our people who are struggling for a reunified Korea.

The greatest success achieved by the General Assembly in the debate on the Korean question is to be found in the declaration that the North-South Joint Statement has been noted with satisfaction.

This is a powerful demonstration of the correctness and vitality of the three principles of reunification which were put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and clarified in the North-South Joint Statement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We always maintain that our homeland should be reunified independently and peacefully without foreign interference. Furthermore we assert that the unity of the whole nation should be achieved, with both sides trusting and respecting each other, despite the difference of systems between the north and south."

In accordance with the line of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the North-South Joint Statement solemnly declared the three principles of national reunification, the principles that the reunification should be achieved independently without reliance on outside forces and without the interference of outside forces, that it should be realized in a peaceful way without recourse to the use of armed forces against the other side and that a great national unity, as one nation, should be, first of all, achieved transcending the difference in ideology, ideal and system.

With the United Nations General Assembly approving the North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is the three principles of reunification correctly reflecting the desire of the nation and the demand of the times, our people have become able to promote more vigorously the cause of the country's independent and peaceful reunification in the future, basing themselves on these principles expounded in the North-South Joint Statement.

This is a great victory in our people's struggle for national reunification.

And it is a big blow to those who are trying to nullify and reverse the three principles of national reunification.

The south Korean authorities signed with reluctance the North-South Joint Statement in face of the ardent desire of the south Korean people for national reunification and under the pressure of the trend of the times, but they had no intention to reunify the country. Even before the ink on the Joint Statement dried, they turned their back on the fulfilment of the North-South Joint Statement, saying that it is nothing but a "sheet of paper" and it has "no binding force" and at last they challenged the North-South Joint Statement pointblank by bringing forward the two-Koreas line.

They clamoured that "the maintenance of status quo" is "the trend of the times", to justify their splitting machinations. But the result of the U.N. debate exposes that their "assertion" was totally groundless.

At the current session of the United Nations, the "UNCURK", the tool of the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of our country, was decided to be dissolved and the plot for separate U.N. membership for north and south Korea designed to perpetuate national split thwarted and the historic North-South Joint Statement enlisted broad support as the basic principle for the solution of the reunification question. As a result a more favourable situation has been created for our people's cause of reunification.

It stands out as a more urgent question for all the patriotic forces in the north and the south to strive for the solution of the reunification question by uniting strength under the present favourable situation.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic put forth more than once most fair and reasonable proposals for solution of the question of reunification from the first day of the country's division out of the sense of heavy responsibility they assumed before the country and the nation and have made all sincere efforts for realizing them.

In his well-known historic speech on June 23, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the five-point programme of national reunification, the great programme of the nation for the question of reunification, and in his October 28 programmatic speech he clarified once again the principled stand of our people to decisively prevent a split of the country and reunify the country without fail.

It is already known that the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party on November 16 jointly sent a letter to political parties in south Korea proposing the convocation of a great national congress consisting of the representatives of the people of all walks of life, political parties and social organizations in the north and the south.

These proposals of ours stemmed from the earnest wish to realize the long-cherished desire of the whole nation for the peaceful reunification of the country. If they are carried into practice, a great turn will be brought about in accomplishing the historic cause of the peaceful reunification of the country on the principle of the North-South Joint Statement in conformity with the common desire of our people and the world people.

We will, in the future, too, as in the past, struggle resolutely to thwart and foil the machinations of the splittists at home and abroad who are bent on blocking the reunification of the country and perpetuating the division and will make all efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We are convinced that our cause of national reunification will enjoy in the future greater support and encouragement from all the peace-loving countries and people of the world.

The cause of reunification of the Korean people enjoying positive support and encouragement of the people will surely be accomplished.

"UNCURK" Disbanded, Two-Korea Plot Thwarted, Correctness of Three Principles of National Reunification Proved

Korean Question Discussed at First Committee, 28th UN General Assembly

The line of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has won a great victory in the debate of the Korean question which was conducted at the 28th UN General Assembly attracting the attention of the Korean people and the people the world over.

At the First Committee (Political Committee) of the 28th United Nations General Assembly, which was discussing the Korean question with the participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine representative of the Korean people, an agreement has been reached on urging the north and the south of Korea to continue the dialogue in accordance with the three principles of national reunification advanced by the great leader, not putting to a vote the two draft resolutions laid before the General Assembly concerning the Korean question, and on disbanding the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", a U.S. imperialists' tool, the tool of interference in other's internal affairs, according to a report from the United Nations Headquarters.

The Chairman of the First Committee of the 28th UN General Assembly officially announced the agreement at its November 21 session.

Follows the content of the agreement:

It is noted with satisfaction that a North-South Joint Statement was issued on July 4, 1972, which provides for the following three principles on the reunification of Korea:

Firstly, the reunification of Korea should be achieved independently without reliance upon outside force or its interference;

Secondly, its reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of force against the other side;

Thirdly, great national unity should be promoted.

It is the general hope that the north and the south of Korea will be urged to continue their dialogue and realize their many-sided exchanges and cooperation in the above spirit so as to expedite the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The General Assembly decides to dissolve immediately the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" ("UNCURK").

The announcement of the above-said agreement with the unanimous support of representatives of many countries at the 28th UN General Assembly is a brilliant victory of the line of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a striking demonstration of its correctness and great vitality.

With this the "UNCURK", the U.S. imperialists' hateful tool of aggression, has ceased to exist on the arena of history for good and the criminal two-Korea plot of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys has been brought to a shameful end.

Notably, the current UN General Assembly has supported the North-South Joint Statement the keynote of which is the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and unanimously held that the reunification of Korea should be achieved on these principles. This has once again convincingly proved the correctness of the firm stand maintained by the DPRK Government with all its consistency in the struggle for accomplishing the cause of national reunification.

Delegates of many countries in their speeches at the session manifested full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people to reunify their divided country independently and peacefully on a democratic basis without interference of outside forces and scathingly denounced the nation-splitting policy of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. They strongly demanded that the current UN General Assembly take practical steps helpful to removing obstacles lying in the way of the reunification of Korea and to expediting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The announcement of the agreement on disbanding the "UNCURK" and solving the Korean question on the three principles of national reunification is a great victory of the line of the independent and peaceful reunification laid down by the DPRK Government which has won the unanimous support of the people throughout the world and a telling blow at the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The delegates at the session expressed their full support and approval to and deep sympathy particularly with the three principles of national reunification laid down by the great leader. This is a fatal blow at the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who have cried for division and confrontation behind the scene of the dialogue, overruling and nullifying the North-South Joint Statement.

At the current session, the two-Korea plot has been thwarted in face of the strong opposition. This means that the so-called "special statement" calling for separate UN membership for two Koreas announced by the person in authority of south Korea has, in fact, fallen to pieces.

The course of the debate on the Korean question at the current UN General Assembly and its result have saliently revealed before the world the disgraceful servile nature of the quislings, the same thrice-cursed, unpardonable traitors as those of 1905, who try to prolong their dirty remaining days, bowing the knee to the outside force and clinging to its coattails, and keep the nation split and sell off the country and their despicable nature as the bootlickers of imperialism.

All this provides a favourable atmosphere for the cause of our people for national reunification.

Upholding the grand programme of national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people will carry on their vigorous struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the greatest aspiration of the nation, at the earliest possible date.

World Congress of Peace Forces Warmly Supports Korean People's Struggle for Independent and Peaceful Reunification

Recently a world congress of peace forces was held in Moscow. The congress was attended by representatives of national organizations of over 140 countries including our country and representatives of international organizations.

The congress discussed the questions of opposing imperialism and colonialism and safeguarding world peace and security and adopted a statement on the Korean question and a relevant appeal. It also adopted many other documents.

Representatives of many countries made speeches. In their speeches they actively supported the just struggle of the Korean people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The statement on the Korean question adopted at the congress pointed out that the Korean people have been suffering from national split and territorial division for nearly 30 years owing to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops. It stressed:

1) We hold that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from south Korea, an end be put to all forms of interference in Korea's internal affairs and the question of Korean reunification left to the Koreans themselves.

The 28th UN General Assembly session should take measures for stripping the U.S. troops occupying south Korea of the "UN forces" helmets and making them withdraw and for dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea".

2) We denounce the plots of the United States and the south Korean authorities to perpetuate Korea's split and create "two Koreas" through simultaneous admission of north and south Korea to the United Nations.

3) We demand that the south Korean authorities discontinue their suppression of and terrorism against the patriotic, democratic personages.

4) We fully support the programme for national reunification put forth by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, considering that it is a reasonable one which makes it possible to consolidate peace in Korea and promote Korea's reunification.

5) The congress ardently appeals to the world peace-loving peoples to unfold more extensively and more actively the movement of international solidarity in support of the Korean people's struggle to prevent Korea's split and achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Supporting the just struggle of the Korean people, 101 delegates of 53 countries and delegates of 5 international organizations to the congress published an appeal to the representatives of all countries present at the UN General Assembly session and the peoples and progressive figures of all countries who love peace and justice.

Saying that the five-point programme for national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung in his speech on June 23, 1973 is a most realistic and fair proposal for promoting Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, the appeal expressed full support to it and strongly demanded that the south Korean authorities accept the five-point programme and approach the dialogue and negotiations between the north and south with sincerity.

It called upon the representatives of all countries present at the UN General Assembly session, the broad sections of people and the progressive public figures the world over to actively support and encourage the Korean people's cause of national reunification in various forms and by different methods.

The U.S. delegation which had attended the congress issued a statement there.

In the statement the U.S. delegation said that the U.S. government should withdraw its troops from south Korea and stop its military "aid" to the Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea and should not do anything detrimental to Korea's reunification.

In the statement the U.S. delegation admitted that the five-point programme advanced by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in his speech on June 23, 1973 is a most fair and reasonable one which renders it possible to ensure a durable peace in Korea and accelerate the country's peaceful reunification, and fully supported it. The U.S. delegation strongly demanded that the U.S. government positively respond to this programme.

Warm support of peace forces of the world to the Korean people's struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification greatly inspires our people.

Convocation of Great National Congress Urged

The Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party sent a letter on November 16 to the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party, the Democratic Party for Unification and the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea, proposing to hold a Great National Congress to prevent the danger of the permanent division facing the nation and to achieve reunification.

Follows the full text of the letter:

Our single nation which has one history in one territory for a long time is now faced with a critical trial—division or reunification.

The south Korean authorities opposed all along to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country have openly resorted to a dangerous plot to fix the national split and create two Koreas in the last few months.

And in the end, the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the south Korean authorities are opening debates at the UN General Assmbly now in session to keep our fatherland and nation bisected forever through the admission of two Koreas to the UN.

The south Korean authorities are unhesitating even in their attempt for separate entry of south Korea into the UN.

Owing to a two-Korea plot framed by the south Korean authorities in conspiracy with the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, a grave situation has been created in our country. Then one has a picture only too strikingly similar to that of 1948 when the ruinous separate elections were held in south Korea and the 38th parallel fixed.

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Vice-Chairman of Our Side to NSCC Sends Letter to Seoul Counterpart

An official of our side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission delivered at noon on November 16 in the meeting room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to an official of the Seoul side a letter of Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, Vice-Chairman of our side to the NSCC, addressed to Chang Gi Yong, Vice-Chairman of the Seoul side, in connection with the telephone notice of the Seoul side to our side dated November 15, according to a spokesman of our side to the NSCC.

Follows the full text of the letter:

I acknowledge the receipt of the telephone notice of your side dated November 15.

We paid attention to the consent of your side to the reorganization of the composition of the NSCC which was proposed in the statement of the Co-Chairman of our side dated August 28.

As our side clarified repeatedly, in order that the NSCC may discharge its mission in the national cause for the attainment of the peaceful reunification of the country, the authorities of your side should no longer pursue the policy of fixing the split of the nation and creating two Koreas, stop repressing those democratic figures and patriotic students of south Korea who want the reunification of the country and demand democracy and release those arrested and imprisoned among them.

We consider that this conforms with the principles of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement agreed upon by both sides.

As for the reorganization of the NSCC, it should be composed of representatives of political parties and public organizations in the north and south, who would represent the will of the whole nation.

We are ready, if your side consents to it, to discuss the question of the reorganization of the NSCC and its operation with your side.

Speech of Head of DPRK Delegation at First Committee of 28th UN General Assembly Session

Li Jong Mok, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the First Committee of the 28th session of the UN General Assembly on November 14.

Follows the full text of the speech.

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Mr. Chairman,
Dear delegates of different countries,

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is participating in the debate on the question of Korea at the United Nations upon the unanimous invitation of the first committee of the 28th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Allow me to express, first of all, deep thanks in the name of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Mr. Chairman and many delegates for their welcome accorded us and to the delegates of all the UN member nations that have waged an active struggle for several years to enable the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to participate in the debate on the question of Korea at the United Nations.

Allow me also to extend heartfelt thanks to the delegates of friendly countries for their support and encouragement through their speeches in the general debate at the general assembly to the just cause of the Korean people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification and express deep thanks to the Secretary General of the United Nations and President of the UN General Assembly and other officials concerned of the United Nations for their cooperation and conveniences rendered to the work and activities of our delegation.

It is the first time in 26 years ever since the debate on the Korean question began at the United Nations that the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is participating in the UN debate on the Korean question as the party concerned.

We think that it is a good thing for the United Nations to have invited the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and it is a shining fruition of the joint efforts exerted by all the peaceloving countries of the world to abide by the lofty ideal and principles of the United Nations.

This well shows that the cause of justice eventually triumphs and nothing can dam the flow of history.

From now I should like to clarify the principled stand and view maintained by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the party concerned with the Korean question which has been placed on the agenda and is being discussed at this session.

I will lay the main stress on our views on the questions as to why Korea has been split, why she has not been reunified, what the root cause obstructing reunification is and where the key to it is.

1. Korea Is One

Dear delegates,

A long space of more than 28 years has passed since Korea was split artificially.

Twentysix years have elapsed since the debate of the Korean question began at the United Nations, but it has reached no conclusion as yet.

It is clear to everyone that this is by no means a normal state of things.

The Korean people are one nation who had lived a harmonious life with one language and one culture and custom in one territory for thousands of years. For the Korean people the split of the country was, by nature, totally unthinkable.

Korea's split has spelled immeasurable national misfortunes and sufferings to our people.

Owing to the split our nation has been unable to achieve a uniform development of the country and the differences between the north and the south are growing still further as time goes by.

There has been created the tragic situation in which the parents and children, husbands and wives, and relatives and friends torn apart in the north and the south cannot hear of each other's fate, far from meeting each other.

Even the rivers and mountains change in 10 years, they say. Due to the split that has lasted till a new generation has grown under this rigorous circumstances, the son in the north can no longer recognize the face of his mother in the south and the wife in the south can no longer recognize the face of her husband in the north, and even the national commonness of our people formed through a long history is gradually fading away.

Due to the split our people underwent a war and the continued split today is a big source of the tension in Korea and the threat to peace in Asia.

Since the United Nations was embroiled in the Korean question, it has borne a heavy burden for over a quarter of a century, unable to solve it or extricate itself out of it. This must have been a trouble to the United Nations, we think.

Korea's split must not continue any longer in view of the national standpoint of our people or in view of the world peace or in view of humanitarianism.

To restore the reunification of Korea, first of all, the root cause of split should be eradicated.

What is the root cause?

History is not only a record of past events, but it serves also as a lesson and warning for today and tomorrow. Hence, we consider it is not bad to briefly look back here upon historical facts telling us how Korea came to be split.

Korea's split was caused precisely by the interference of outside forces in our country.

Who will, if he is Korean, want national split?

Even though Korea was temporarily split for an unavoidable reason, there would have been no complex matter in restoring unification if the matter had been left to the Koreans themselves.

It is attributable entirely to the interference of outside forces that Korea was split and has not been reunified up to this day.

The question has been raised since the U.S. army landed in the area south of the 38th parallel of north latitude, on September 8, 1945, over 20 days after Korea's liberation on the pretext of disarming the defeated Japanese army.

No sooner had the U.S. army landed in south Korea than it declared the enforcement of a military government and suppressed and dissolved in an allround way the organs of people's power established by the Korean people themselves and closed the 38th parallel like a boundary and cut all the roads of communications, transport and personal visits between the north and the south which had been free till then. Thenceforth, the tragic split of Korea started.

The Three Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain held in Moscow in December 1945 adopted a resolution on "rehabilitating and developing Korea into an independent state" and "establishing a provisional democratic government" in Korea, but the United States unilaterally scrapped this resolution, held separate "elections" and set up a separate "government" in south Korea. As a result, the temporary split of Korea entered the road of its freezing.

The United States unleashed a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the aim of extending their neo-colonialist rule established in south Korea to the whole of Korea, but sustained a defeat and signed the armistice agreement. Since then it has systematically violated the agreement and strengthened the colonial rule and stepped up war preparations in south Korea. This is the greatest obstacle to Korea's reunification today.

How, then, the United Nations came to be involved in the Korean question? It was because the United States brought the Korean question forcibly before the United Nations in order to justify in its name all its illegal acts in splitting the Korean nation, turning south Korea into its colony and military base, prosecuting the war and keeping the state of military confrontation between the north and the south by taking advantage of their temporary predominant position in the United Nations when a majority of the present UN member nations were not admitted to the United Nations.

The placing of the Korean question before the United Nations was a violation of Article 107, Chapter 17 of the UN Charter which excludes the debate on the questions of post-war settlement.

It was also a violation of Paragraph 7, Article 2 of the UN Charter which prohibits the discussion of the internal affairs of any country.

The Korean people have made every effort to defend one Korea and achieve the country's peaceful reunification, opposing the interference of foreign forces of aggression and their nation-splitting machinations from the first days of the country's division.

The Korean people, on the basis of the socio-economic changes in the northern half after liberation, founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through a nationwide struggle against the ever more unscrupulous colonial enslavement policy and nation-splitting policy of the foreign imperialist forces.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has implemented the principles of independence, self-support and self-defence in all fields of state activities as a patriotic and anti-imperialist power carrying forward the brilliant traditions established in the long-drawn glorious revolutionary struggle against imperialism and for the restoration of the fatherland and a genuine people's power embodying the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people for freedom and independence.

Exercising complete equality and sovereignty in the field of external activities and standing firm on the common front of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress, the government of our Republic has firmly adhered to the principle of strengthening internationalist solidarity and cooperation with them.

With the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our people have become really a powerful and dignified nation which no one can dare provoke, freed once and for good from the past lot of a ruined nation and a resourceful people of an independent and sovereign state building their country by their own strength.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, proceeding from the nature of its state and social system under which all sorts of exploitation and oppression have been liquidated and from a high sense of responsibility it assumes before the whole nation, has invariably pursued the line that Korea should be reunified into one and the reunification question be solved peacefully.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said referring to the basic line of the Government of the DPRK for national reunification as follows:

"The stand of our Government on the question of Korea's reunification is clear.

"We have consistently maintained that the reunification of Korea should be realized in an independent and peaceful way on democratic principles without any interference from outside forces."

The Government of the DPRK and the political parties and public organizations in the northern half of the Republic, basing themselves on this principle, have put forth proposals for peaceful reunification on over 130 occasions up to now since liberation.

The Government of the DPRK put forth as the basic way for national reunification the proposal on establishing a unified central government embracing the representatives of the people of all walks of life through free north-south general elections to be held on a democratic basis without the interference of any outside forces after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

We proposed to institute a north-south Confederation as a transitional step and realize economic and cultural interchange, mutual visits, correspondence, etc., if the south Korean authorities cannot accept immediately the proposal on holding free north-south general elections.

In order to remove the tension created between the north and the south we also proposed to make all foreign troops withdraw from Korea and conclude a peace agreement on the north and the south refraining from attacking each other and cut the armies of the north and the south to 100,000 men or less respectively.

The proposals put forth historically by the Government of the DPRK for the country's independent and peaceful reunification proceeded from the basic principle that one must hew out one's own destiny on the sacred principle of national self-determination. And they were the most just and reasonable proposals put forth on the basis of full consideration of the different situations created in the north and the south owing to the split.

If any one of these fair and aboveboard proposals of ours had been carried into practice, the question of Korean reunification would have long been solved.

New changes have taken place in the internal and external situation of our country beginning with the 1970's.

Under such circumstances, Comrade President Kim Il Sung, clarified in his historic speech on August 6, 1971 a new line of broad-range negotiations between the north and the south that we are ready to have contacts at any time with all the political parties including the "Democratic Republican Party", public organizations and individual personages in south Korea.

This epochal proposal was a decisive occasion which broke the long-standing state of freeze between the north and south of Korea and flung open the door of dialogue and contact.

When the pressure of the south Korean people and the voices of the world people demanding the realization of the proposal of Comrade President Kim Il Sung grew irresistibly after its announcement, the south Korean authorities who had obstinately opposed all forms of contacts between the north and the south by that time were compelled to take the road of dialogue with us in the form of talks between the Red Cross organizations.

We welcomed it with great joy. We have made all sincere efforts to bring the Red Cross talks to a success and, at the same time, striven to arrange broader range political negotiations.

As a result, on July 4, 1972 the North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity was made public.

Indeed, the publication of the North-South Joint Statement was a great event of historic significance in the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification.

This clearly showed once again that fully just is the line of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has striven to solve the question of the country's reunification independently, peacefully and on a democratic basis from the principled stand that one must solve the national question on one's own responsibility and by one's own strength.

This demonstrated that Korea is one, the Korean nation demands reunification and the Korean people have the capacity and resourcefulness to solve it by themselves.

The governments and peoples of all peace-loving countries of the world, to say nothing of the entire Korean people, warmly welcomed and highly appreciated the publication of the North-South Joint Statement and unanimously hoped for future success.

After the publication of the North-South Joint Statement our side made positive efforts as ever to translate the agreed points of the Joint Statement into practice at the earliest possible date and realise the long-cherished desire of the entire nation for reunification.

First of all, we proposed realisation of collaboration between the north and the south in all fields, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural, as a concrete effort to implement honestly the three principles of national reunification clarified in the North-South Joint Statement.

Especially, we put forward a five-point proposal for abolishing the present state of military confrontation between the north and the south—to cease arms reinforcement and arms race, make all foreign troops withdraw, reduce armed forces and armament, ban the introduction of weapons from foreign countries and conclude a peace agreement—as a matter of most pressing urgency and key importance for dispelling mistrust and misunderstanding and creating an atmosphere of mutual trust between the north and the south and for advancing the dialogue.

For collaboration in the economic field we proposed to exploit jointly the rich natural resources in the northern half, open the fishing grounds of the north and the south for joint fishing and jointly undertake irrigation projects in the southern half.

For collaboration in the scientific and cultural fields, we proposed that joint research be conducted to unify the national language, a joint study of the history of our country be made to add lustre to the traditional national traits of our people, art troupes and sports teams be exchanged and a single national art troupe and single sports team be formed to proceed jointly to the international arena.

All these concrete proposals of ours for collaboration were aimed to open up the road to reunification positively by deepening mutual understanding, tearing down the barriers of division and providing a practical basis for national unity.

We expected the south Korean authorities to readily accept those proposals since they had agreed with us on achieving national reunification independently, peacefully without recourse to armed forces and on the principle of great national unity in the North-South Joint Statement.

But, to our regret, none of those proposals of ours received due response from the south Korean authorities.

The south Korean authorities dragged on the dialogue, not responding even to those proposals of ours, which were acceptable to them, clamouring about confrontation, competition and co-existence, instead of unity, collaboration and reunification which we call for, and made public at last the so-called "special statement on the foreign policy for peace and unification", in which they openly revealed their true intention to split Korea into two, thereby completely overruling the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

This was a thunderclap on the entire people of north and south Korea and was an act throwing stones at the hearts of all the Koreans who desire reunification.

The double-faced and splittist nature of them who said good words when they sat face to face with us at the dialogue table for one year or more and hatched a plot and cried for confrontation upon turning on their heels has now been fully revealed.

The south Korean authorities who had more harshly suppressed and murdered those south Korean people who desired reunification and opposed two Koreas went the length of spiriting Mr. Kim Dae Jung, a noted south Korean democratic figure who advocates peaceful reunification, from Tokyo, Japan, in broad daylight.

All facts glaringly show who is really striving for the country's reunification and peace in Korea and who is really seeking the division and taking the road of aggravating the confrontation and tension.

We demand one Korea but the south Korean authorities cry for two Koreas; we propose collaboration and unity as one nation but they collaborate with the outside forces and want confrontation among the fellow countrymen.

Korea, originally one organic body, cannot live divided into two.

All the Korean people, whether they live in the north or the south, unanimously desire our nation to be reunified into its former self as one; none of them wants its division.

Reunification into one Korea alone conforms fully with the interests of peace in Asia and the world as well.

In the future, too, no matter what obstacles may come, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will surmount them courageously and fight on resolutely for only one Korea.

2. The Outside Forces Should Get Out

Dear delegates,

It is indisputably clear that the root-cause for the failure of Korea's reunification and its long-standing sufferings of split is precisely the occupation of south Korea by the foreign troops and the continued interference in our internal affairs by the foreign countries.

The developments of more than a year since the publication of the North-South Joint Statement more clearly prove that to preserve peace in Korea and achieve the peaceful reunification of our country, it is necessary, first of all, to put an end to the interference of the outside forces.

The dialogue between the north and the south has reached the brink of rupture without making progress in spite of our sincere efforts and the unanimous expectation of the public opinion at home and abroad.

This is caused by nothing else but the interference of the outside forces.

Even after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement, the United States has stubbornly pursued the policy of making the Koreans fight among themselves, employing a double-dealing tactics under the "Nixon doctrine".

The U.S. State Department announced on the very day following the publication of the North-South Joint Statement that the United States would keep its troops in south Korea, "continue to help modernize the ROK army" even if the dialogue may start between the north and the south, and enable the south Korean authorities to "negotiate with confidence from the position of strength in their contacts with north Korea".

This is an open rejection of the North-South Joint Statement and an act egging the south Korean authorities onto the policy of confrontation by strength, instead of peaceful reunification.

The United States has further stepped up arms race and war preparations in south Korea not only in word but also in deed.

Last year alone the United States poured into south Korea a huge amount of military and economic "aid" and the U.S. army units, together with the south Korean army, conducted one large-scale joint military exercise after another in simulated attacks on the northern half of the Republic and frequently perpetrated military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

(Data on the actual conditions of the arms reinforcement and war preparations stepped up in south Korea by the U.S. side since the announcement of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement is attached to this speech as a supplement).

The U.S. authorities are engaged in the arms reinforcement, war exercises, military provocation and so on under the pretext of backing up the dialogue. What kind of backing to the dialogue are these acts?

These acts are designed only to deliberately wreck the atmosphere of peace, create an atmosphere of war, incite confrontation and distrust between the north and the south and perpetuate the division.

At the same time, the United States is actively involving Japan in its machinations to freeze the division of Korea.

According to the American and Japanese news agency reports, at the U.S.-Japan summit talks held in Washington in late July last, the United States "urged Japan to take up economic and military aid to south Korea for the defence buildup and modernization of the south Korean army" "as part of the concrete realisation of the Nixon doctrine in the Far East". And they agreed there to pursue the two Koreas policy presupposing the defending of south Korea with "strength".

Japan is already acting as the master next to the U.S. in south Korea, and is most zealous in obstructing the reunification to permanently divide Korea into two and turn south Korea into a commodity market.

In August last it directly colluded with the south Korean authorities in kidnapping in the heart of Tokyo in broad daylight a south Korean democratic figure advocating reunification and in spiriting him back to Seoul.

Revival of Japanese militarism poses itself as one more big stumbling-block in the way of the peaceful reunification of Korea and a threat to peace in Asia.

All forms of interference of those outside forces should be eliminated in order to preserve peace in Korea and achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", a tool of the outside forces for interference, should be dissolved; the foreign troops carrying the signboard of "UN forces" withdraw from south Korea; the Japanese army be prevented from coming into south Korea after the pullout of the U.S. army; and the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already time and again demanded that for the successful holding of north-south dialogue following the publication of the North-South Joint Statement, the outside forces should get out and that it is necessary for the United Nations to take measures for the withdrawal of these outside forces since they are in south Korea under the name of the UN.

We consider that the current 28th session of the UN General Assembly should take due steps to remove the basic obstacles in the way of the peaceful reunification of Korea so that the UN should give genuine help to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in conformity with the trend of the present times.

The draft joint resolution presented by Algeria and 34 other countries to this session now correctly embodies this demand of the times and clearly reflects the stance for peace, independence, patriotism and reunification. Quite contrary to this, the draft resolution submitted by the U.S. and other past and present colonialist powers as its prime movers openly stresses the necessity of maintaining an unstable armistice instead of a lasting peace in Korea, seeks the continued presence of foreign troops in south Korea under that pretext and demands that Korea be not reunified but divided as ever into the north and the south.

These two opposite draft resolutions graphically show that the discussion of the question on Korea at the United Nations is, in essence, characterized by the struggle between the new-emerging forces which have embarked upon the road of building a new life since the Second World War and the old forces of colonial domination which attempt to block the former.

The "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", which is already in the course of destruction under the increasing pressure of the world public opinion, is destined to be dissolved with the current session of the UN General Assembly as an occasion.

But this "Commission" fails to get rid of true colours till the last moment it disappears from the scene: in its "annual report" to the UN General Assembly, it again let out a string of lies on its activities and the developments in Korea, completely reversing black and white. Then this "annual report" clamours that, though the "commission" would be dissolved, the "UN forces" should continue to remain in south Korea; in this

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"Don't Infringe upon the Basic Rights of the People!"

"Oppose the Pak Jung Hi Dictatorship!"

Struggle of South Korean Students against Fascism and for Democratization Continues

The south Korean students have risen up in the anti-"government" struggle holding high the banner against fascism and for democratization. Their struggle is growing in scope and intensity day by day.

According to reports from Seoul, more than 2,000 students of the Koryo University are fighting vigorously every day, resisting the fascist dictatorship of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique. At around 10:00 on November 15, they held an extraordinary general meeting of students to take new measures for struggle and made public a declaration stating: "Guarantee campus freedom!" "Release the arrested students immediately!" "Men of the press, discharge your duty!" and "Don't infringe upon the basic rights of the people!"

Then the students turned out to a demonstration, loudly shouting slogans lashing at the fascist crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique and carrying placards reading "Oppose the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship!" and "Release at once our arrested schoolmates!"

At the front gate they clashed with over 500 heavily armed policemen and fought bravely with the policemen for four hours showering stones and bricks on them.

Meanwhile, over 20 leading members of the general students council of this university and heads of the students councils of the colleges under it who had launched a hunger, sit-in strike gathered again in a classroom on the third floor at 9:00 on November 14 and adopted a declaration reading: "Disband the Central Intelligence Agency!" "Ensure campus autonomy!" "Release the detained students right away" and "The press should do its duty!" They scattered copies of the declaration through a window from the third floor.

More than 600 students who had assembled in front of the clock tower read the declaration and thronged to the auditorium of the university at around 1:50 and held an indignation meeting against the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and went on a stay-in strike immediately.

On the 16th, after the indignation meeting over 2,000 students of the Yonse University staged a fierce demonstration fighting with the policemen who were encircling the school.

That day the demonstrators who had occupied the school broadcasting station condemned over the radio the crimes committed by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

In the meantime, over 200 students embraced in the "Christian students council" of the university held a meeting denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique and decided to wage a hunger, sit-in strike from November 17 in case their demand is not met.

Inspired by the ever-expanding patriotic advancement of the students of universities and colleges, over 4,000 students of the Rihwa Women's University in Seoul prepared themselves to join in the struggle and at around 12:00 on November 12 they held an indignation meeting under the sponsorship of the general students council and adopted a 6-point resolution demanding democratization against dictatorship.

They decided to wear black ribbons as a token of their hatred for and opposition to the Pak Jung Hi clique till their demand is met. They are now continuing their struggle.

Over 90 students of the Hanguk Theological College who had been on a strike since November 9 and the rector and 8 professors of the college shaved off their hairs with razor in tacit protest against the military fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique on the morning of the 15th and went on a hunger, stay-in strike for an indefinite period.

The flames of the struggle against fascism and for democratization are also fierce at the Conservatoire and the Pharmaceutical College under the Seoul University, the Politics and Economics College under the Koryo University, the Sukmyong Women's University, the Songgyungwan University, the Methodist Theological College and the Seoul Theological College.

As 13 colleges under the Seoul University joined in the struggle, the whole university was paralyzed as of November 17.

Struggle is also being waged by the students of universities and professional schools in local towns including 2,000 students of the Kyongbuk University.

The mass struggle of the south Korean students which is being waged dynamically in the teeth of brutal suppression by the south Korean rulers is an eruption of the pent-up indignation against fascist dictatorship and it is a just, patriotic struggle to clear away the dark clouds hanging over our nation, to reunify the country and win the democratic rights.

The Pak Jung Hi clique is manoeuvring in every way to head off the struggle of the south Korean students, but it is a foolish attempt.

The Pak Jung Hi clique must know clearly that today's struggle of the south Korean students will put an end to their fascist ruling system tomorrow.

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way it is clinging to one more political plot.

But this is a self-contradictory talk.

The brewers of this plot are falling down into the pit they have dug themselves. The "UNCURK" has become good-for-nothing and has no other choice but to dissolve itself, leaving only scandal behind the world. This shows nothing else but the fact that this "commission" was wrongly set up from the outset and that it is now bankrupt.

If the "UNCURK" which claimed to "represent the UN" in south Korea has come to an end, it also means that the "UN forces", too, which are based on the same ground as the "UNCURK", will have no more pretexts to remain in south Korea, doesn't it?

To tell the truth, there is no ground whatsoever for the foreign troops to remain any longer in south Korea.

They should get out as soon as possible.

There are no foreign troops whatsoever in the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The occupation of other's territory by foreign troops itself is a flagrant infringement upon territorial integrity and sovereignty. The continued occupation of south Korea by the foreign troops is a violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement envisaging the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and a contravention of the North-South Joint Statement which provides for reunifying the country independently without the interference of outside forces.

All foreign troops have withdrawn even from South Viet Nam where the war was ended recently; then why should the foreign troops stay on in south Korea still now when more than twenty years have already passed since the realization of armistice?

Worse still, they remain there under the name of the "UN forces", which does not stand to reason.

It is known to the whole world that originally the "United Nations forces" in south Korea were fabricated in violation of the UN principles, they are not under the jurisdiction of the UN Secretary-General and that they have so far acted without any relations with the UN.

A long time has elapsed without war in Korea since the armistice and Korea is not in a state of war today.

Such being the case, under what pretexts can the "UN forces" remain in south Korea?

Actually no other country keeps its troops under the "UN Command" today; the only troops left there are the U.S. army.

Why should the U.S. army carry the signboard of the "UN forces"? It is anachronistic to keep the "UN forces" in south Korea any longer. The United States claims that it keeps its troops in south Korea to "protect" it.

Who is "protecting" whom on earth?

Its pretext of "threat of southward aggression" is untenable not only because the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has time and again made it clear that it has no intention of "invading south" but also because the North-South Joint Statement has been issued. The U.S. army in south Korea is an occupation army insulting the Korean people as a nation, suppressing and murdering them and plundering resources; it is by no means an army "protecting" south Korea. This has been proved irrefutably by a couple of recent incidents.

According to south Korean news agencies, on October 7 last, more than 200 U.S. troops stationed in Paju county, south Korea, raided civilian houses there, inflicting heavy damages upon the inhabitants. On October 12, more than 50 U.S. soldiers in Pyongtaek county broke into a civilian shop and ransacked it, heavily wounding many inhabitants.

This is the very "protection" of the south Korean people by the U.S. troops.

The talk about what they call "protection" from the "threat of southward aggression" and the like is, in the final analysis, none other than a nonsense artificially concocted to justify the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. army and camouflage its neo-colonialist rule over south Korea.

Unable to find any pretext to convince others of the necessity for further presence of "UN forces" in south Korea, the United States and the south Korean authorities are now spreading even the argument that if the current session of the United Nations General Assembly adopts a resolution on the "UN forces" withdrawal without any counter-measures, then it would rather incur danger as the armistice agreement would disappear and "vacuum" be created in Korea.

This is also an argument devoid of any validity. What kind of "vacuum" do they mean?

There was war and still there is the danger of war in Korea simply because the foreign troops are stationed in south Korea; accordingly, if foreign troops get out of south Korea, the danger of war will decrease that much.

When the foreign troops pull out of south Korea, there will remain in Korea only the armed forces of the north and the south. In this case, since there exists the North-South Joint Statement in which the north and the south have pledged not to fight with each other, but to prevent all the armed clashes, big and small, the North-South Joint Statement will reliably guarantee peace in Korea so long as the south Korean authorities do not violate it.

Furthermore, we have proposed to conclude a peace agreement between the north and the south to replace the armistice agreement. Ignoring such definite proposals of ours, they are talking about "vacuum" and so on.

This cannot be interpreted otherwise than that they have an ax to grind.

Things will be quite all right if a peace agreement is concluded and armies are reduced as soon as foreign troops pull out. What sort of "vacuum" can there be?

The matter is not "vacuum" but that there is the wen—the "UN forces". Only when this wen is cut off is it possible to achieve unity and collaboration between the north and the south and attain the peaceful reunification of the country.

The question is whether they really have any sincere attitude to keep peace in Korea or not.

As for us, we will conclude a peace agreement immediately if the south Korean authorities accept it after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea, will be the first to cut the army and will continue to exert all our efforts to solve the reunification question independently and peacefully on the principle of great national unity without fail, as provided for in the North-South Joint Statement.

Korea will be reunified peacefully by the Korean people themselves when all outside forces get out of Korea.

3. We Categorically Oppose the Fabrication of Two Koreas

Dear delegates,

The draft resolution of the U.S. side presented to this session contains the abnormal question of simultaneous entry into the United Nations by two Koreas, which runs counter to the vital interests of the Korean people.

For the Korean people who have lived as one nation for thousands of years, it is utterly unthinkable to enter the United Nations separately, divided into two Koreas in our generation.

If our nation, originally one nation, enters the United Nations, divided into two parts, it will be recognized internationally as two states and its division be perpetuated.

For the Korean people, division is a road to treachery, national ruin and death, whereas reunification is the only way to life.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already made clear its principled stand resolutely opposing the simultaneous entry into the United Nations by two Koreas, through its memorandum issued on September 26 last.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regards it as natural for the DPRK to enter into the United Nations and approaches with deep gratitude the sincere wishes of many friendly countries which hope for and support the admission of our Republic into the United Nations. But, in the light of the unanimous desire of the whole nation to prevent the division of the country and accomplish its reunification, the Government of our Republic maintains the position that we should not enter the United Nations before the reunification of the country but enter it as one Korea after reunification or enforcement of the north-south Confederation at least.

It is clear to everyone that if Korea, originally one national state, enters the United Nations as two Koreas, it will lead to permanent division of the country.

In an attempt to camouflage the true state of affairs, the sponsors of the draft resolution on the simultaneous entry into the United Nations by two Koreas allege that the United Nations membership for two Koreas would not lead to the perpetuation of division and describe it as a "means" of maintaining peace in Korea and promoting her reunification.

If the United Nations membership for two Koreas would really constitute a "means" of maintaining peace in Korea and accelerating her reunification as they argue, then why have they so far doggedly obstructed, for over a quarter of a century, the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from even coming to the United Nations to make a speech when the Korean question was discussed there? We think the United Nations membership for two Koreas can never be a "means" of maintaining peace in Korea and accelerating her reunification; moreover, the raising of the question of admission to the United Nations as a "means" of solving some sort of outstanding issue runs counter to the principles of the United Nations.

The United States and the south Korean authorities argue that when the north and the south become member states of the United Nations, it would promote mutual trust and reduce the possibilities of armed conflicts. But this is nothing else but another crafty trick making mockery of the world peace-loving people who lay their honest hopes on the United Nations.

How can you say it is a means of maintaining peace and, furthermore, a means of promoting reunification to split a single national state into two parts?

Granted that the north and the south would enter the United Nations before anything else, betraying all the principles and basic spirit of the North-South Joint Statement which was unanimously welcomed and supported throughout the world and leaving the already arranged dialogue in a state of deadlock, what sort of atmosphere of trust could be created and what kind of guarantee for peace be provided there?

If we give up the dialogue which we have conducted so far as one nation and same fellow countrymen and move the theatre to the United Nations and meet each other on a state-versus-state basis there, it would not bring the two sides closer but cause an estrangement between them. The south Korean authorities say that they could not trust us when we proposed to conclude a peace agreement, and couldn't trust us even after they put their signature on the North-South Joint Statement together with us, pledging not to fight each other. This being the case, we wonder how they can trust us when both the north and the south enter the United Nations.

Today tensions are persisting and the danger of war is still lingering in Korea not because the north and the south have not entered the UN but because foreign troops remain in south Korea.

Inspite of all those hard facts, if one thinks it a means of "maintaining peace" to force such single national state as Korea with a long history into the United Nations, divided into two parts, under the pretext of so-called "recognition of status quo," it is a foolish illusion of one indifferent to others' sufferings. It will not help stabilize the situation and maintain peace on the Korean peninsula, but increase tensions and enlarge the source of constant discord and fight.

The nation is split in two due to the artificial division of the country and millions of people, the parents and children, brothers and sisters, have undergone bitter sufferings up to date, kept from meeting each other since they were torn apart. Could the people endure the sufferings, if they were separated from each other forever, with the country totally split in two separate states, not reunified?

When they cannot endure this, they will eventually rise in a struggle against the forces opposed to reunification.

Who knows what situation it will lead to?

How can it be expected that they will hesitate in going through fire and water? The separate United Nations membership for two Koreas, therefore, is in fact inconsistent with the principles of the United Nations Charter aimed at the preservation and consolidation of peace.

It is not a class question or a question concerning only the northern half that our nation cannot be split and cannot live separated. It is a kindred question and a question related to the whole of Korea.

Even according to the south Korean authorities, five million people were dragged to the south from the north during the Korean war and the dispersed families involve ten million people now.

The south Korean authorities themselves said that these people should be allowed to freely meet each other and be reunited permanently. Why, all of a sudden, do they call for split in two? This is a perfidious act.

Do the south Korean authorities think they can live a quiet life forever and their "regime" be safe after committing such an inhumane act as would completely tie down the separated families so they cannot move by forcibly freezing the split of the nation?

The anti-fascist, anti-"government" struggle of the people has again flared up in south Korea these days.

In early October last, tens of thousands of student youths waged a massive anti-"government" demonstration in Seoul, shouting: "Down with the Pak regime!" "Dissolve at once the Central Intelligence Agency, the brewhouse of fascist intelligence-backed politics!" "Establish the independence of the economy and ensure the right of the people to existence!" and "Give us freedom or death!"

The south Korean authorities are harshly suppressing them. But on November 5, the students of Kyongbuk University in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, waged a massive resistance struggle, shouting: "Away with Pak Jung Hil!" "Down with revitalization-dictatorship!" On the same day, democratic figures of various strata in south Korea published a "declaration on the situation", appealing to the entire people to fight with might and main for democracy.

The proposal for the separate United Nations membership for two Koreas is all the more fantastic, if it is designed to revive the south Korean "regime" which is thus floundering in isolation, in face of distrust and resistance of the people, by clothing it in a fine garb.

As the struggle of the south Korean people against the successive rulers of south Korea shows well, their struggle against fascism and for the democratization of society has always been a struggle against the division of the nation and for reunification.

Today the absolute majority of the south Korean people except a handful of traitors oppose the permanent division of the country into two Koreas and the south Korean opposition parties also oppose the split of the nation.

In every respect, the argument of the sponsors of the proposal for the separate UN membership for two Koreas is a fiction and intrigue and is groundless. We maintain that the proposal for the separate UN membership for two Koreas should be removed because it is a question which, by nature, has nothing to do with the item under discussion here.

That a third party has brought forward in a hurry such question as separate UN membership for two Koreas which the Korean people do not want and the north and the south, the parties concerned, have not agreed upon, is an interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people and insult to them. It only vividly proves that they are pursuing an aim quite different from the reason they adduce outwardly.

Dear delegates, if they have no aggressive ambition to reduce Korea to their permanent military base or the colonialist desire to turn at least a half of the Korean peninsula into a market for their commodities, why are they trying to completely split our nation?

"Divide and rule"—this is the old method of colonial rule of imperialism.

All the peoples of the third world, who suffered alike under the suppression by imperialism and colonialism in the past days, know full well of the heinous and crafty method of colonial rule of the imperialists and colonialists.

We are certain that the proposal for simultaneous UN membership for two Koreas is, in the final analysis, one more vicious ruse to conceal under another United Nations cloak the imperialists' old colonial method of divide and rule.

To cover up its aggression and intervention in Korea, the United States has long relied on such tools as the "UN forces" and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." But, finding them bankrupt, it is trying to save the situation by new jugglery, simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the United Nations. But, it is also doomed to failure.

The speeches of the delegates of many countries in the general debate at the current UN General Assembly session show they unanimously hoped for Korea being reunified into one through success of the dialogue between the north and south and there was no country which hoped for Korea being divided into two.

Why should Korea be divided into two states when the whole world hopes for the reunification of Korea?

The United Nations is an organization of universality. It should not be allowed any longer to side with somebody and become his tool of interference in the internal affairs of another country or neo-colonialist rule over it.

The United Nations should not fan the tragic division of one nation but help in the realization of its reunification.

From this rostrum today we appeal to you present at this meeting and all the countries to regard the painful reality and sufferings of our people who are subjected to national split for a long period as their own affair and their own sufferings and make positive efforts to block the division of Korea and realize her reunification.

4. Korea Must Be Reunified

Dear delegates,

Our delegation has come to realize more clearly through its contacts with the delegates of many countries at this meeting that to dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and withdraw all foreign troops wearing the "UN forces" cloak from south Korea is the common desire of all the peace-loving countries and peoples.

Today it is an irresistible trend of the times that all countries and nations, big and small, are taking the road of liberation and independence.

The Korean people will be fully able to accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by themselves in a peaceful way, if the "UNCURK" is dissolved, the foreign troops going under the "UN forces" cover withdraw from south Korea and an end is put to the interference by foreign countries in the internal affairs of our country.

On June 23 last the respected and beloved leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung spelled out a new five-point programme of the Government of the DPRK for the reunification of the country, out of his earnest desire to tide over the difficulties lying in the way of reunification and realize the long-cherished aspiration of the nation for peaceful national reunification as soon as possible.

Follows its basic content:

1. **To improve the relations between the north and south of Korea and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south;**
2. **To improve the north-south relations and expedite the country's reunification, it is necessary to materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields;**
3. **In order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people, it is necessary to enable the masses of people of all strata in the north and south to participate in the nationwide patriotic work for national reunification. To this end, a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life and political parties and social organizations in the north and south should be convened;**
4. **What is of great significance in speeding up the country's reunification is to institute a north-south Confederation under the name of a single country. The Great National Congress should be convened and national unity be achieved, and on this basis, the north-south Confederation be instituted, leaving the two existing social systems in the north and south as they are for the time being. The name of the confederal state shall be the Confederal Republic of Koryo.**
5. **Our country should be prevented from being split into two Koreas permanently as a result of the freezing of national division and the north and south should also work together in the field of external activity.**

The north and south should not enter the United Nations separately and if they want to enter the United Nations before the reunification of the country, they should enter it as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, at least after the Confederation is set up.

This new programme is a truly patriotic, great national salvation programme reflecting the unanimous desire and will of the entire nation to prevent the permanent division of the country and achieve the reunification and unity of the nation.

It is a reasonable programme acceptable to anybody, being the most realistic proposal which fully conforms with the trend of the present time towards peace and independence.

This programme accords not only with the interests of the Korean people but also with the interests of world peace. It constitutes a great contribution not only to establishing a durable peace in Korea but also to defending peace in Asia.

Therefore, this five-point programme of national reunification enjoys the absolute support and welcome not only of the entire Korean people but also of all the peace-loving countries and people in the world.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algiers in early September unanimously adopted a resolution on the Korean question warmly supporting the just struggle of the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people to reunify the country independently and peacefully without the interference of any outside forces.

Follows the content of the resolution:

The Summit Conference:

1. **Calls for the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea and an end to all forms of foreign interference in the domestic affairs of Korea;**
2. **Further calls on the United Nations General Assembly, at its 28th session, to consider the question of Korea and to decide on the withdrawal of foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the United Nations flag and on the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" with a view to facilitating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea;**
3. **Declares that the United Nations membership for Korea can only be realized in the name of a single state, after the complete reunification of Korea or after the establishment of a Confederation of north and south.**

This resolution of the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States constitutes a great inspiration to our people fighting to accomplish their just cause, reflecting the unanimous will and demand of the entire Korean people and the progressive peoples throughout the world for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The draft joint resolution advanced by the delegations of 35 countries including Algeria coincides with the resolution of the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States.

The Algerian delegate has made at this meeting a passionate and fine speech supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We were deeply touched by it and feel grateful for it.

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sincerely hopes that the current session of the United Nations General Assembly will make an epochal contribution to accelerating the reunification of Korea and maintaining a durable peace in Asia and record a new page in the history of the United Nations, by taking a fair and reasonable step for dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", stripping the foreign troops staying in south Korea of the "UN forces" helmets and making them withdraw.

On this rostrum we express the hope that the south Korean delegation present here will not seek division into two parts, but choose to recover unity as one nation and one state, not depend on outside forces but turn to the stand of national independence, not take the road of war and arms race, but come out to the road of peaceful solution, and call upon it to make joint efforts not for confrontation but for national unity and economic and cultural collaboration as we both solemnly pledged in the North-South Joint Statement.

To this end, the south Korean authorities should show their sincerity to reorganize the North-South Co-ordination Commission as soon as possible and normalize the dialogue.

In the future, too, as in the past, we will show all sincerity and make all efforts to ensure the successful progress of the dialogue between the north and the south with a view to promoting the cause of national reunification, the supreme task of the nation.

We once again say to the entire south Korean people, political parties and public organizations and the south Korean authorities emphatically with sentiments of compatriotism: Let us not take the internal affairs of the nation outside our country but sit down around a table inside our country and negotiate and settle them with open hearts, since we, a single nation, cannot live separated in any case.

On the basis of its independent, peace-loving foreign policy, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has always fought against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress, in unity with all the peace-loving peoples the world over, and has rendered active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the peoples of all countries against imperialism and colonialism.

We will continue to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation, on the principles of complete equality and independence, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, with all countries which approach our country with good-will and want to establish good relations with it.

We are convinced that in the future, our cause of national reunification will receive ever greater support and encouragement of all peace-loving countries and peoples across the world.

Programmatic Document in Communist Education

Fifteen years have passed since publication of the historic work, "On Communist Education" authored by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In this work he clearly outlined the bright prospects for our socialist economic construction and made a new, overall exposition of the problem of educating the working people in communist ideology, a problem of key importance in the struggle for the final victory in our revolutionary cause.

In 1958 the socialist reorganization of the relations of production was completed in our country and all our people became the socialist working people and were laying solid basis for industrialization with the vigorous advance of the great Chollima Movement.

The historic task confronting our Party in these days was to develop the Chollima Movement still more and bring into full play the superiority of the victorious socialist system so as to powerfully propel revolution and construction toward the goal for the completion of the laying of the basis of socialism and, further, for the complete victory of socialism.

In order to fulfil this task satisfactorily, it was necessary to educate and remould all the working people in a communist way by giving top priority to the ideological revolution in keeping with the new circumstances where socialism held undivided sway in our country and with the requirements of the revolutionary task ahead.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to reach the eminence of socialism as early as possible, it is necessary to arm the masses of the working people firmly with communist ideology. Unless we provide a thoroughgoing ideological education, unless we wage the ideological struggle to the end, we will not be able to ensure the advance of the revolution nor consolidate the victories we have already won." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. II, Eng. ed., pp. 255-56.)

After the establishment of the socialist system the Party and state of the working class must fight to defend it from the encroachment by the enemy, consolidate and develop it still more and win the complete victory of socialism.

The victorious socialist system provides the people with the social and material conditions for eliminating the economic basis of old ideas and arming them with new ideas.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of arming the working people with communist ideology is a wise line which he presented, having subjected the requirements of the development of our revolution and the aforesaid conditions to scientific analysis.

He taught in his work that the main contents of communist education to be conducted after the establishment of the socialist system are: bringing home to the working people the superiority of socialism and communism over capitalism, getting them deeply understand the truth that the new will certainly win and the old will fall in ruin, combating individualism and selfishness and inculcating them with the spirit of collectivism and love for labour, teaching them the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism and educating them in the spirit of continuous revolution, in the revolutionary spirit of steady advance and continued innovation.

As taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung, class education is basic in communist education.

Only when the working people are armed with class consciousness of the workers can they wage uncompromising struggle against the class enemy, love the working class, safeguard its interests and fight to the last for its historical mission.

No one can speak of the bringing up of a new, communist type of man and the building of socialism and communism apart from the class consciousness of the workers.

Therefore, communist education must be conducted with class education as its basis.

Along with the contents of communist education, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down the principles to be observed in communist education.

Communist education, he stated, must be conducted in close combination with education in Party policies and revolutionary traditions and be conducted with places of work as bases, mainly through influencing people by positive example.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's work, "On Communist Education" became a historic document showing the most correct way of communist education, a Marxist-Leninist way in the Party's ideological work. It has been demonstrating its great vitality in our socialist construction.

As the result of intensified communist education, the monolithic ideological system of the Party was established in the whole Party and the whole society more thoroughly than ever. And all the working people were armed with the unshakable class consciousness—the hatred for the exploiting system, immense love for our socialist system and the spirit of fighting to consolidate and develop that system still more. Further, the communist trait of living and working under the slogan "One for all and all for one" became prevalent in all fields. All the people marched on along the road of revolution indicated by the leader, rallied rock-firm around him and the Party.

Great changes taking place in the realm of the ideological consciousness of the working people enabled us to keep the Chollima Movement, the grand communist onward movement of the masses, in a sustained in-depth development and powerfully push forward our revolution and socialist construction.

Educated in the spirit of continuous revolution, our people did not rest content with the achievements they had already made, but kept up the vigorous struggle to accelerate revolution and construction. They were afire with ever-growing revolutionary spirit, the spirit of continued innovation and steady advance, determined to win the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of our Republic, reunify the country after forcing the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea, win the nationwide victory of our revolution and step up triumphal advance of the world revolution.

Special mention should be made here of the fact that the politico-ideological unity of the masses of the people grew stronger than ever and our revolutionary ranks became invincible with communist education intensified in an all-around way and with the revolutionary consciousness of our people raised all the more.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's work "On Communist Education" is indeed a great document that blazes the clear-cut scientific way to put into practice the unique line of conducting overall communist education following the firm establishment of our socialist system.

It is a historic document that gives scientific answers to the question of how to solve a task of revolutionizing and working-classizing all the working people by giving top priority to the ideological revolution which holds an important place in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

The experience of our Party shows that only when communist education is intensified and the ideological revolution carried out thoroughly even though the socialist construction makes headway and the people's material standards improve is it possible to successfully carry on the class struggle against the nefarious manoeuvres of hostile elements and the infiltration of reactionary bourgeois ideas, revolutionize and working-classize all the members of society and build socialism and communism with credit.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's work "On Communist Education" serves as a programmatic document in communist education of the working people.

Pak Jong Gu

Good Harvest and Rich Income Distribution

Co-op farms of our country reaped an unusually bumper harvest this year thanks to the wise guidance and profound solicitude of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Year-end account settlement and income distribution is now well under way.

The Chollima Mangyongdae Co-op Farm in Mangyongdae district finished thrashing one month earlier than last year and held the meeting for year-end account settlement and income distribution on November 11.

Busy as he was directing the state affairs, the fatherly leader visited this co-op farm time and again and clearly indicated the road ahead of it, enabling it to increase agricultural production without letup. In December last year he visited this co-op farm and gave a very important instruction on effecting a great upsurge in agricultural production this year, a decisive year in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan. And he showed such a great solicitude as sending to it many tractors and large amount of chemical fertilizers, insecticides and other materials and led it to bring about innovations in agricultural production.

Celebrating the distribution day at the Ryongchon Co-op Farm. This year's splendid harvest brings a smile to every face of co-op members

With great pride in living and working at Mangyongdae, the cradleland of the revolution, the farmers of this co-op farm did all their farm work methodically and tenaciously, accelerated the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture and put farming on a scientific and technical footing in order to gather bountiful harvest this year.

Thus the co-op farm made such a great innovation as overfulfilling its annual plan for grain by 10 per cent, meat by 54 per cent, vegetables by 5 per cent, fruit by 14 per cent and cocoons by 91 per cent.

Every year this co-op farm does farm work well and distributes much grain and cash to the farmers.

This year the co-op farm reaped bumper harvest again and an average of 5,080 kilograms of grain and 3,750 won in cash went to each household.

Bountiful year-end account settlement and income distribution also took place on the Ryongchon Co-op Farm, the Chollima Rihyon Co-op Farm and many other co-op farms.

Production of Tractors and Lorries Increases Rapidly

A rapid increase in the production of tractors and lorries holds a very important place in successfully carrying out the Six-Year Plan and the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"A rapid increase in the production of tractors and trucks is urgently needed for the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution and one of the most important tasks confronting the engineering industry."

Well aware that only when tractors and lorries are turned out in greater quantities for the countryside, the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is stepped up, the peasants freed from arduous and labour-consuming work and the height of grain of the Six-Year Plan scaled far ahead of schedule, the workers in this domain have recently set themselves the target of increasing tractor and lorry production more than 1.6-2 times respectively and they are now effecting a fresh upsurge in production.

The workers of the Kumsong Tractor Plant boldly set the goal of doubling tractor production. They are giving precedence to material production.

The casting shop of this plant newly completed the system of transporting materials by large-sized flatcars and extensively introduced advanced work methods into production. This enabled the shop to turn out every day 30-40 more tons of casting materials than the previous month.

The workers of the September 25 Tractor Plant also set themselves the target of producing more than two times as many tractors as turned out in the previous month. They are now carrying on a vigorous labour campaign.

As of the end of October, the workers of this plant manufactured 1.5 times as many "Chonjin" tractors as produced in the whole period of last year. Every day they double their output of forgings and overfulfil their plan for engine house processing by more than 200 per cent by introducing advanced work methods and enhancing the utility rate of equipment.

The workers of the Sungri Combined Automobile Plant which was honoured with the conferment of "Kim Il Sung Order" resolved to turn out 1.6 times as many lorries as produced in October.

Last month the workers of this plant turned out 1.3 times as many trucks as the monthly average of the previous eight months. They are making another great strides in processing materials.

The processing workers of the "Chaju" lorry first shop and the gear cutting and processing shop are trebling or quadrupling productional efficiency by introducing the high speed cutting method.

Rich Harvest of Fruit

The joy of our people over a bumper crop is added by a rich harvest of fruits this year.

South Hamgyong Province has registered a signal success in fruit farming—producing more than 100,000 tons this year.

The fruit output of this province is 30 per cent greater than last year's results.

Fruit farming is successful in all parts of the province. Particularly, Pukchong and Toksong counties produced over 10,000 tons each and Hongwon, Oro and Sinchang counties more than 5,000 tons.

The fruit trees in their prime yielded 40 tons per *chongbo* and over 40 years old fruit trees 30 tons.

Fruit harvest is rich not only in South Hamgyong Province but in North Hwanghae, South Hwanghae and many other provinces.

Now a vigorous mass movement is going on in all parts of the country to process and preserve fruits better so that they may be supplied to the people without single spoilage.

Our country is laying out more orchards, while concentrating efforts on tending well the orchards already laid out and sharply increasing the fruit output during the Six-Year Plan period. In 1976 total area under fruit trees will reach 400,000 *chongbo* and fruit output 800,000-1,000,000 tons.

(Continued from Page 1)

Thus south Korea is in danger of being reduced not only to a permanent military base of the U.S. imperialists but also to a commodity market and supplier of labour force for the Japanese militarists.

How can those who have national conscience remain onlookers to the situation at the time when a greater misfortune is befalling our nation who has suffered immeasurable misfortunes due to the territorial bisection?

All the patriotic people of this country must rise as one in the nationwide save-the-country struggle to decisively frustrate the two-Koreas plot and bring about a united Korea and pool the strength of the whole nation transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and system to surmount the present difficulties with the efforts of the Koreans themselves.

Now is not the time to argue about communism or capitalism and talk about the differences in ideal and system.

Today when the problem affecting the destiny of the whole nation—promotion of reunification or perpetuation of division—stands out as an acute one, the yardstick distinguishing patriotism from treachery lies precisely here.

We are convinced, therefore, that the people of all walks of life and personages affiliated with different political parties and groupings in north and south Korea who oppose national split and aspire to the reunification of the country can firmly unite their strength for the great cause of the nation irrespective of the differences in ideology and political view, religious beliefs, social status and the past doings.

With a sole patriotic resolve to prevent the perpetuation of national split and promote national reunification, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party are sending this letter at the time when all Koreans who love the country and are concerned about the future of the nation are confronted with an urgent task to take responsible action.

At present, in order that our country may not be divided into two Koreas but be reunified into one Korea and our nation may remain a single nation, all the patriotic forces of the nation must pool strength on a nationwide scale, and in order that the north and the south negotiate and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, it is necessary to convene a Great National Congress.

The Great National Congress will excellently realize the common demand of the political parties and groupings in the north and the south which want to make a due contribution to the great cause of the nation, and there is no reason in our country today why it cannot be realised.

Proceeding from this, we sincerely propose to the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party, the Democratic Party for Unification and the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea to convene without delay a Great National Congress consisting of representatives of the people of all walks of life, political parties and public organizations in the north and the south.

To convene the Great National Congress, it is necessary to make definite preparations in advance, and for this it is required, first of all, to have bilateral and multilateral contacts between the political parties in the north and the south.

On this occasion, therefore, we make clear once again that we are ready to have contacts with the representatives of the political parties of south Korea at any time and in any place agreed upon.

To rally the patriotic forces for the cause of the peaceful reunification of the country, the freedom of political activities and democracy should be ensured to the people and masses of all strata.

The south Korean authorities must stop all manner of suppression of the popular masses in south Korea, release the arrested and detained democratic figures and patriotic students and guarantee the liberty of activities for national reunification to the people of all walks of life, the political parties and public organizations and thus stop obstructing the convocation of a Great National Congress.

The Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party express the hope that your parties will actively respond to this, believing that this lofty patriotic proposal of ours for preventing the perpetuation of the division spelling immeasurable national misfortunes and for promoting the peaceful reunification of the country, the long-cherished desire of the nation, will enjoy the sympathy of all the Koreans with national conscience.

Brigandish Argument of Separatists to Create Two Koreas

The U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the south Korean quislings became wilder in their vicious, criminal machination to hamper the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and perpetuate its division, as the Korean question was discussed at the 28th session of the UN General Assembly.

The U.S. delegate made clear in his speech at November 15 sitting of the First Committee the ulterior motives to keep the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea, while trying to cover up their dirty colour as aggressors.

He let loose a string of argument to produce a false impression that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops under the usurped signboard of the UN "brought about peace in Korea" and "contributed to its preservation".

He then prattled that the continued presence of U.S. troops would be needed in south Korea "till a sort of countermeasure was taken to preserve peace" in Korea.

Earlier, on November 12, the Japanese delegate spoke in an effort to make one believe that the presence of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea was based on the "will" of someone in south Korea. He opposed the proposed dissolution of the "UN Command" and supported the "proposal for simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the UN". This was another revelation of Japan's nature as a shrewd bootlicker of U.S. imperialism.

On November 15 the "Foreign Minister" of the south Korean "regime," the dual stooge of U.S. and Japanese aggressors, took the floor and babbled according to the script drafted by his masters.

In his speech he malignantly villified the fair and square policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the sincere efforts it made for its execution. Meanwhile, he conducted a false propaganda in an attempt to make it appear that the "proposal" he put forward for the "simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the UN" was intended for "peace" in Korea and its "unification". He went a bit farther than his masters, when he clamoured that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops wearing the "UN forces" helmets were not the "foreign troops" and that their presence in south Korea was a sort of "action taken in self-defense."

These three fellows, a group of splitmongers active within and without, spoke in chorus. Their speeches varied in make-up of lies and frauds according to the role each plays in the master-and-servant relationship for aggression on Korea. But the speeches can be boiled down to one and the same content. In other words, they want to successfully railroad the "proposal for simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the UN" through the session at all costs, while opposing the proposed dissolution of the "UN Command" in south Korea and the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops therefrom.

This is a vile provocation against the entire Korean people in the north and south who have been fighting to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification by making the U.S. imperialists pull out of south Korea. It is an insult to the peace-loving countries and people that support and encourage the Korean people in their righteous struggle.

The splitmongers' argument that the entry of north and south Korea into the UN as separate states would be conducive to "peace" and "reunification" is a shameless sophistry that can be put out only by those who are hell-bent for aggression and treachery to the nation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The entry of two Koreas into the UN will only result in perpetuating the division of Korea, contrary to the desire of all the Korean people who long for reunification."

The proposal for simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the UN represents a new plot hatched by the U.S. imperialists to perpetuate the division of Korea and go ahead with their invasion under the name of the UN. It is a criminal scheme to make Korea recognized as two states internationally.

It is obvious to everyone that if the Korean people who have lived as a single nation through thousands of years are kept torn apart into two, it will not bring about tranquility and peace but only aggravate the tension and further the root cause of constant discord and war and will not help reunify the country but freeze its division.

The south Korean authorities, at the instigation of U.S. and Japanese aggressors and with their military backing, have brought the north-south dialogue to deadlock as seen today in gross violation of the North-South Joint Statement which specified the principles of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. They have been running wild in the arms drive and war preparations, dead set against our sincere proposal for elimination of military confrontation between the north and south and for conclusion of a peace agreement.

Nonetheless, they are now raving about the "preservation of peace" and "unification" which will allegedly result from the entry of two Koreas into the UN. This is no more than a foolish trick designed to camouflage their nefarious aim.

What these splittists are actually driving at in their attempt to create two Koreas through this UN-simultaneous-entry business have been brought to full light.

The aim pursued by the U.S. imperialists is to keep hold of south Korea as their colony and military base for an indefinite period. The Japanese militarists have the aim of stepping up the reinvasion of south Korea to reduce it to a commodity market and a supplier of labour force and raw materials. On the other hand, the south Korean quislings attempt to realize their wild designs for long-term office and keep enjoying their own personal comforts under the wings of their masters, the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, in return for selling the country and nation to them.

The separatists active within and without, prompted by such abominable ambitions, are trying hard to keep south Korea under the perpetual occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

They allege that the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops is needed for "preservation of peace" in Korea. This is a crafty, preposterous and brigandish argument that lays bare the dirty nature of the aggressors and quislings.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops is the root cause which keeps Korea, once a single state, into two—the north and the south—and spells all kinds of misfortunes and sufferings to the south Korean people. It is a basic cause of menace to peace in Korea and an ever-present source of a war danger. It is a chief obstacle to the Korean people's aspiration after the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea is a prerequisite to preservation of peace in Korea. The argument about the need for the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to stay on in south Korea till the "countermeasure is taken for preservation of peace" is a sheer incoherence cooked up to keep south Korea under their perpetual occupation.

The splitmongers' jargon that the continued presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea is based on the "will" of someone in south Korea is a downright lie.

The south Korean people do not want the presence of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, because it has imposed immeasurable misfortune and tribulation upon them. Those who want their presence are a handful of the south Korean quislings and traitors who are prolonging their life only under the armed protection provided by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the south Korean quislings resorted to the absurd, false propaganda and trick in their manoeuvre to keep Korea divided forever, but failed to carry it through and suffered ignominious setback.

The recent UN action related to the Korean question represents the common victory of the progressive people the world over who champion justice and truth and fight for national independence and autonomous development.

The U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the south Korean quislings must put an end, once for all, to their machination for aggression and perpetual split of Korea, drawing due lessons from the setback.

Li Jip

DPRK Foreign Ministry Statement Denounces U.S. Imperialists' Renewed War Acts in Viet Nam

The DPRK Foreign Ministry issued on November 16 a statement sternly denouncing the renewed war acts of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys against the Vietnamese people and supporting the just stand and demand clarified in the statements issued by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on November 9 and 10.

The statement reads:

The U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppet clique have of late brought the Vietnamese situation to an extreme pitch of tension by further expanding the war acts against the South Vietnamese people in gross violation of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam.

Bringing large quantities of new-type weapons and war materials to South Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists continue increasing military aid to the Nguyen Van Thieu clique and commanding the war apparatuses of the Saigon puppets by disguising above 24,000 military personnel in South Viet Nam as civilians.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists commit provocative acts against the DRVN by frequently sending reconnaissance planes to intrude into the air space of the DRVN and threaten repeatedly that they would resume bombing raids on North Viet Nam.

In step with such expanded aggression by the U.S. imperialists, the South Vietnamese puppet clique are frantically launching "operations" for occupying a vast area under the control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN and perpetrating indiscriminate bombing of this area on an extensive scale.

And they are intensifying fascist suppression of the people in the area under their control and are still brutally persecuting over 200,000 political prisoners under detention and murdering them.

Especially the South Vietnamese puppets carried out indiscriminate bombing of Loc-Ning county and Vu Dop district in the liberated areas with the mobilization of a large number of air pirates on November 7 and killed or wounded defenceless people and seriously destroyed dwelling houses, schools and hospitals.

All these are criminal acts of gravely undermining the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam and peace and a high-handed challenge to the Vietnamese people and the world peaceloving people.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people sharply denounce the renewed war acts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges against the Vietnamese people and fully support the stand and demand clarified in the statements made public by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN and the Government of the DRVN on November 9 and 10.

The U.S. imperialists and South Vietnamese puppet clique are heading for a new military adventure, systematically violating the peace agreement on Viet Nam.

With no amount of attempt, however, can they attain their foul aggressive aim.

Today the entire Vietnamese people are heightening their vigilance against the new aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and are in full preparedness to determinedly smash all the enemy's criminal war acts.

The U.S. imperialists should discontinue all their military intervention and interference in the internal affairs of South Viet Nam and take their military personnel disguised as civilians out of South Viet Nam at once.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppet clique take the road of military adventure, continuously violating the Paris agreement, they will sustain ever heavier defeat.

Republic of Burundi: Seven Years Old

Today, the Burundi people observe the significant seventh anniversary of proclamation of the Republic against a background of vigorous struggle to consolidate national independence and achieve prosperity of the country and social progress.

Since the creation of the Republic following the overthrow of the hereditary feudalist ruling system on November 28, 1966, the fetter impeding the progress of the country, they have striven to build a new life.

The Burundi government and people have taken positive measures to eliminate evil aftermaths left over by the old society and build a firm foundation for the national economy. Their strenuous labour efforts have radically changed the appearance of the country.

Many factories and other enterprises have been built and the country's economic foundations consolidated. This has led to the weakening of the foothold of imperialist monopolies seizing the artery of Burundi's economy.

Thanks to the correct agricultural policy pursued by the Burundi Government, remarkable progress has been made in agriculture, the key branch of its economy.

Great efforts have been directed to the development of agriculture. Work to expand the acreage under cultivation has been carried out and land improvement projects have been undertaken. Advanced farming methods are being introduced widely. This has enabled this country to increase its main farm produce such as coffee, tea, cotton, maize, wheat, sorghum and tobacco.

In its foreign policy the Burundi Government pursues the nonaligned policy and strives to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the progressive peoples of Asia and Africa and the rest of the world who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and sovereignty. The government never compromises with the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who are trying to tear the newly independent countries away from the anti-imperialist front and to veer them to the Right.

All the successes and progressive measures of the Burundi Government and people are enjoying active support from the peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

In his message sent to President Michel Michombero on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of independence of the Republic of Burundi on June 30, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said:

"The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes attained by the Burundi people in the struggle for the independent development of the country under your leadership, courageously overcoming hardships on the road of forward movement and express firm solidarity with their struggle at all times."

The Korean people rejoice, as their own, over all the achievements gained by the Burundi people in their struggle to build a new society, rich and strong, under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Burundi people render active support to the Korean people in their just struggle to reunify their country independently and peacefully with their own efforts and without any outside forces.

This is a great encouragement to our people in their struggle for peaceful reunification.

We Korean people will, as in the past, exert all possible efforts to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Burundi people.

Yun Hae Ik

Strong Action of Pakistan

Pakistan officially broke away from Seato, a notorious instrument of U.S. imperialism for aggression, on November 7, according to a foreign report.

That day the Pakistani national flag flying above the facade of the Seato building was pulled down and the flag pole taken away.

The action taken by the Pakistani government mirrors the unanimous desire of the Pakistani people striving for independence and self-reliance against the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism. It proves a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and gives great encouragement to the fighting peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

With the withdrawal of Pakistan from Seato, it is virtually in a danger of crumbling and the vicious machination of the U.S. imperialists to form an "anti-communist" military alliance in Asia is doomed to fiasco.

As already reported, the government of Pakistan refused to take part in any activities of this organization long ago, condemning the reactionary nature of Seato as an instrument of the U.S. imperialists in their policy of aggression.

Upset by the resolute stand of Pakistan, the U.S. imperialists tried by hook or by crook to keep it in Seato. They, however, failed to hold back the strong determination of Pakistani Government and people never to remain under the control of U.S. imperialism but to follow the road of independence and self-sustenance according to their own conviction.

The decisive measure taken by Pakistan is an expression of its stiff resistance against aggression and intervention by the U.S. imperialists. It is a telling blow dealt on them from behind.

The Korean people warmly support the legitimate, strong action of the Pakistani government and people.

The policy of U.S. imperialism for aggression and war is doomed to utter failure in face of the struggle waged by the Asian people in unity.

An Yong Pil

Suppressive Machines Expanded in South Korea

The south Korean fascist clique have decided to quadruple the members of the Special Investigation Corps, a reactionary fascist tool for suppressing the people, and increase next year the number of judicial officials by more than 45 men, according to a recent report from Seoul.

This shows how desperately the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits, uneasy at their isolation from the people, are trying to put down the trend of anti-"government" resistance of the south Korean students and people, scheming to crack down more harshly on the slightest elements opposed to them.

On the other hand, the military fascist gangsters are getting more frenzied in arresting defenceless people.

The Seoul District Public Procurator's Office arrested 2,074 people in a few days and put them to summary trials to brutally persecute them.

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